Atmospheric Electric Generator

https://overunity-electricity.blogspot.com/2022/04/atmospheric-electric-generator.html

Atmospheric Electric by Nikola Tesla

Nikola Tesla is known for his invention of the rotating magnetic field, which is the principle behind alternating current (AC) power. He also developed a version of radiant energy he called "Ether Power" or "Atmospheric Electric Generator" (AEG). AEG extracts electrostatic potential from the atmosphere and converts it into useful electrical energy. It is a free-energy device that does not require any external power source to operate.

There are several versions of the AEG design, but all of them extract energy from the atmosphere by using an electrically charged metal plate. The plate is charged by either an external power source or by capturing energy from natural lightning storms. When the plate is exposed to the atmosphere, it creates an electrical field that extracts electrical potential from the air. This potential is then converted into useful electrical energy by one or more electrical generators.

The original version of Nikola Tesla, radiant energy generator, both resonant and non-resonant, can be made in many different versions.

A practical guide to the electrical (non-resonant) calculation of radiant energy: How to Build Tesla's Radiant Energy Receiver

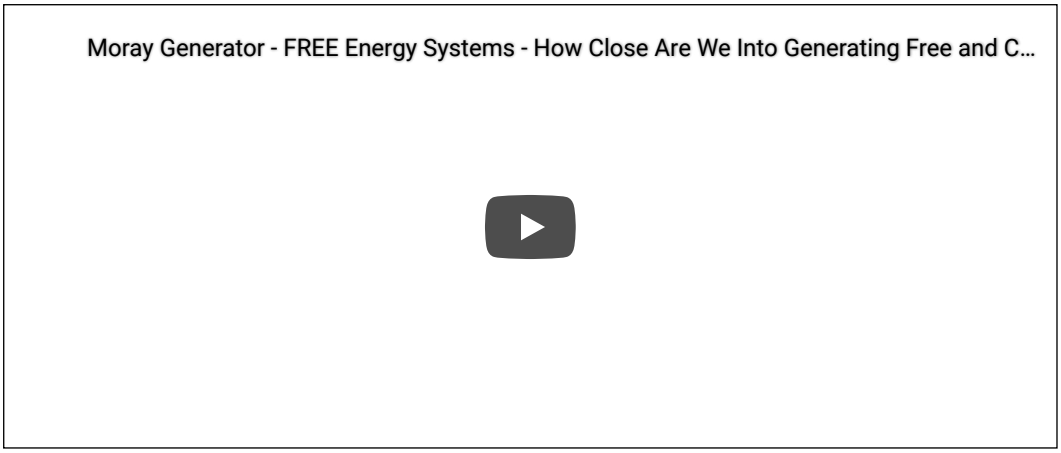
A famous version is Moray's (with resonance to generate arbitrary energy):

Practical guide - in just one box - engineer Moray's way
☆* **Revealed At Last**: Ancient Invention Generates Energy-On-Demand
The design includes:

- Harnessing electricity from the Earth: Neither is Schumann Resonance, nor is it known by Electromagnetism. It's Energy from Ether in Which the Earth Floats
- Extracted from ordinary electricity by the method called “fractionation.”
- Reverse Tesla coil - "Back to Back" mechanism
- Combination of **radiant energy** and negative resistance to amplify electricity
- And many other plans for Free Energy.

MORAY GENERATOR

Moray Generator - FREE Energy Systems - How Close Are We Into Generating Free and Cheap Electricity?

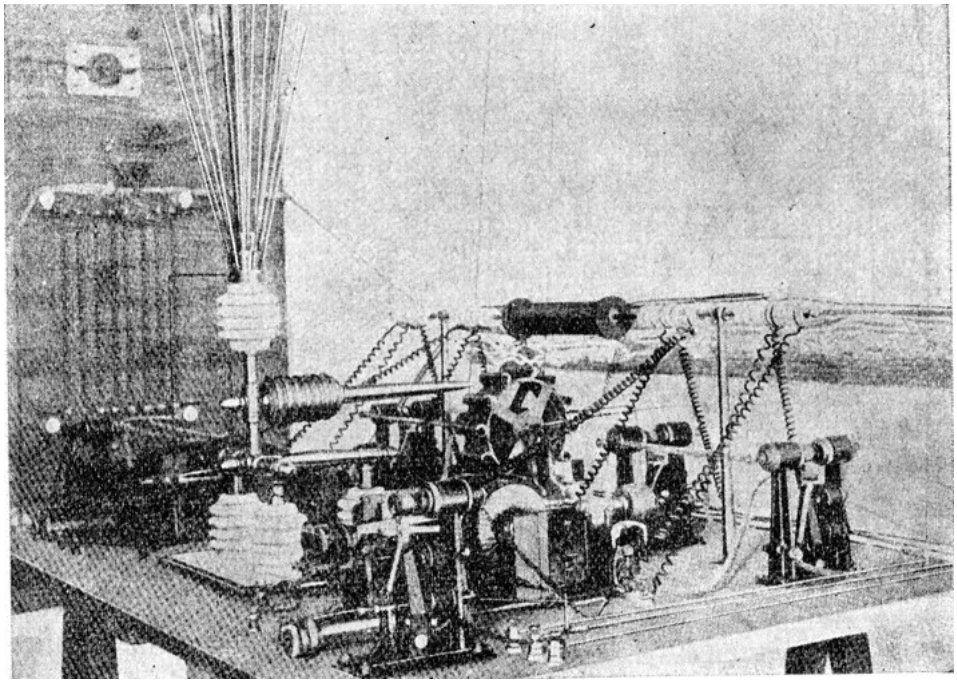


Update articles on radiant energy according to mainstream science: Radiant Energy - Moray Generator

Next we introduce another radiant energy version, in the style of capturing energy from the sky, like Tesla and Moray.

GUILLOT, Jules: Atmospheric Electric Generator -- A powerful proven design from the 1920s

The Guillot device generated about 2.5-3 Kilowatts with antenna height of ~ 20 meters. Power depends on the total collector surface and height of the vertical antenna. The apparatus in the photo produced ~300 watts with a collector 2 meters tall.



"Practical Utilization of Atmospheric Electricity"

by Gillbert Darida in *The Invention Encyclopedia,* pp. 204-207 (1930, Geo. Constantinescu, Ed.)

"The Earth has its own negative electricity, in the soil, and the atmosphere which surrounds the Earth is charged with positive electricity. The electric potential (the voltage) increases with the altitude, so we can say that the electric force is proportional to the atmospheric altitude (after Franklin, Quetelet, Lord Kelvin, Mascart, Joubert and other scientists).

The recent observations demonstrate that the air at 6000-7000 meters in altitude, is very highly charged with positive electricity, which could be explained by the friction between the external photosphere and the upper atmosphere of Earth, which rotates at a speed of more than 100,000 Kilometer per hour.

In that way, the Earth works like an electrostatic generator with electric charging by influence --- the upper atmosphere is positively charged by influence and the Earth crust obtains the negative polarity.

Between the two environments, the air and the soil, and inside the low atmosphere, in conditions of good weather, there are sbout 800 positive ions and also, 680 negative ion (and electrons) in just one square-centimeter of normal ionised air.

The Earth behaves like an huge electric armature negatively charged, which repels the electrons and attracts the positive ions. That positive ions' attraction determinates an electric current, also called "convective current". That's like an invisible continous bombardment, subject to daily and seasonal variations, which could be aproximated at **3 x 10 ^ -16 Amperes per square-centimeter,** and that is a total value of 1500 Amperes for the entire surface of the Earth.
The question is --- how does this current always maintains the same direction ? We can suppose that the natural radioactive emissions of the soil is responsable for this. We also know that radioactive emissions of the Earth works usually near the soil surface, and that explains the ionisation phenomenona inside caves.

The ionisation of the low atmosphere could also be the effect of the radioactive emissions of the Earth, especially when the X radiation works. Also, the Earth atmosphere is ionisated by the external radiation proceeding from the Sun and from the space environment, especially the action of ultraviolet radiation and the electron fascicles emitted by the Sun surface, at the temperature of 6000 deg. Celsius.

The capture of atmosphere electricity has been used in France, with aerial cables mounted on the Mont Blanc, and also in Germany --- with conductive cables carried by the captive baloons.

The atmosphere electricity collect system invented by eng. Jules Guillot is most ingenious and it relies on "the **electric siphon**" [*m.n. --- the discharging devices or spark-gap used today from the protection of aerial electric cables against the atmospheric electricity ; Jules Guillot has thought to recuperate and to use that electricity*].

His method consisted in the direct "pumping" of the atmosphere electricity using a collecting device which had two antennae and several collecting rods.

One antenna is **vertical** and it has a lot of **rods** scattered like an opened **fan**, with the tips against the **zenith**, for collecting the **negative** electricity which comes from the air ; the **horizontal** antenna is orientated against the **South** and its role is to collect the **positive** electricity.

The air electricity seems to have the double-polarity, as we can see at two electrised clouds when between them apears the electric discharge. The air could have different electric charging and the ionisation processus of atmosphere is very heterogenous. The inventor Guillot used **two**

separated and insulated armatures with the positive armature against the South (more precisely, against the **Equator**...) and the **negative** armature against the **zenith**.

We can see in the scheme :

1,- the device P is the "**collector apparatus**" having **15-20 meters height** ; it also has a lot of **rods** which are scattered **fan**-like, all this on top of an **iron pillar** ; and also an **horizontal antenna** S oriented against the **South** ; the two antennae are disposed at **90 deg. angle** forming the two armatures where the electrical tension must apear. As the **height** of the pillar **increases**, the **voltage** increases more and more ;

2,- a system of **lightning-rods** (p1, p2, p3) for protection against discharges of atmospheric electricity during storms;

3,- the regulator system (**voltage regulator**, etc) R ;

4,- the electric **resistors** (Cn) for absorbing the parasite currents ;

5,- the "electric siphons" which have the role of making a magnetic field as a good environment for the transport of the ionized fluid, absorbing the electricity from the air ; the E1 and E2 are their regulator devices ;

6,- an **auxilliary continous current power supply** which send the current against an special **excitation coil**, used as starting device ; it works only when the system is starting.
This collector device works very good for lighting and heating. The device made by Guillot had
20 meters height on the total surface of **3 square-meters**. Also, J.Guillot used and electrical transformer for the industrial utilization of this "collector" --- as power supply for industrial electric engines."

French Patent # 551,882

Apparatus for Capture of Electric Currents in the Atmosphere

16 April 1923

Considering the terrestrial globe like the inductor of a dynamo, where the extraterrestrial ether is the inductor of electric currents circulating in the atmosphere; the apparatus of the invention described here selects through the device described below two perfectly distinct currents and eliminates others.

The device includes:

1, The air sensor; 2, a series of lightning rods; 3, vacuum; 4, an array of resistances; 5, vacuum; 6, witnesses.

1. An aerial sensor mounted on a pole is composed of **magnetic steel** fixed and sealed by a porcelain **insulator**, and surrounded a base by a **bronze ring** which are screwed **32 points of soft iron**, all forming antenna a pole. level beside it and isolated from the first, forming the 2nd pole, is fixed a sharp point of magnetic steel fixed in the horizontal position and directed towards the south and **movable to an angle of 45** is sealed in a porcelain insulator. This point is also circled a **ring of copper** notches figure. 1.

2. A series of 6 lightning surge arrestors at corners between each pole and the earth and the various gauges.

3. A first **regulator** form of a device similar absolutely similar to the aerial amtenna, but the two poles are superposed and opposed to the vertical point, and a **copper disk connects to ground**. Opposite the horizontal point, a **ring of tin** to which are welded tubes alternatively **16 tubes** composed each composed of **copper-lead** and **iron-lead** . The ring connects to the **ground** as shown in figure. 2.

A second regulator form of **automatic breakers** balanced on 3 poles and two poles also equally balanced.

4. A panel of **resistances** composed of **wire mesh** in bunches from different sections of **glass tubes** containing **copper** dust, **coal** and flowers of **sulfur**.

Vacuum cleaners consists of a **wooden box** on each pole, containing a **porcelain vase** in which **layers** isolated with **mica** is made up of **mercury, tin, coal, copper** and **sulfur**, all contaied in a **copper tube**.

6. The witnesses are comprised of ordinary incandescent lamps.

Resume

By the point at the zenith and the point to the south we channel two currents forming the two poles. We also protect from lightning. It regularizes the flow by a regulator and similar devices by a controlling each devise of adequate strength of the current harmful nature of these devices do not have loads. The refined current is conducted by ordinary copper wires.

French Patent # 565,395

Combined Apparatus for Capture of Atmospheric Electric Currents with Immediate Implementation

25 January 1924

We know that earth with its constitution, its rotation and movement in space, provides the electricity in the atmosphere. The electrical currents escape into space or largely accumulate towards the equator, as a result of the greater periphery of the globe.

In the atmosphere, there are two clearly distinct poles, i.e., clouds that can be electrically positive or negative; everything in nature shows this, otherwise it would be difficult to explain the lightning that occurs between the clouds and which are none other than contrary cloud electrical charges discharged by too close proximity.

The invention relates to a set of devices capable of capturing the atmospheric electricity.

So far, all searches made for this purpose has been to capture the atmosphere, i.e., that brought together into one system to capture two poles and opposes effect has been to destroy or cancel each other leaving the amount as the difference of the strongest to weakest.

It is therefore easy to understand why, considering the two poles of air as about equal, it is almost impossible to measure some potential with the land, the highest on the lowest remaining which can be positive or negative, copper being the strongest of one or other of these polarities.

It is on this basis that all research until now have been made, and that is why we must consider that all the time, between the two poles captured in the atmosphere and not in any mixture of systems uptake, it is possible to obtain tension and intensity, a considerable and measurable power captured separately between the two poles and remaining isolated from one another until their utilization .

In accordance with this invention, this collection is made by attraction of primary electrical currents in teh atmosphere, either positively or negatively charged, by an antenna that has two points absolutely isolated from one another, where one points to the zenith to attract negative electricity, and the other turned south, toward the equator to draws in the masses grouped in this area.

This shows and proves the existence of atmospheric electrical currents, and that it is possible to capture them with specially designed equipment primarily acting as regulators, as the persistent difficulty encountered so far in realizing their capture lies with large variations of tension in which the current atmosphere is present in space, for each of the poles, and an overload could inevitably fatal.

The patent in its present form of presentation does not cover the regulators or devices that are anticipated in the system, because they can be designed in different ways and give the same result, but covers the application and grouping of equipment operating as automatic relays with variable influence to limit current tension to that chosen for utilization.

These devices have a role associated with an overflow reservoir outside carrying excess liquid; these regulators will divert the excess voltage flows to ground.

We can still absorb these regulators having filters because they have the sole purpose of diverting the post being used , currents that are not yet known but likely that we will call for simplicity, abnormal currents. [sic...]

The patent also covers systems for regulating currents, applied to each of the poles because it is recognized that the shape and tension of the currents of the two poles are not equivalent.

The method of capture is by special antenna has directed two points in the atmosphere, as will be stated after this, with Boot ecoulement prior to the current atmosphere is also of great importance.

Finally, the current atmospheric reception is adequate even with the installation of a post, which can be expected at any location without the need for special altitude, as has been attempted in previous efforts.

We refer to the attached drawings:.

Figure 1 represents in elevation and side view an antenna that only has two points, to overcome an elevation ;

Figure 2 is the end of one of the peaks, the horizontal:

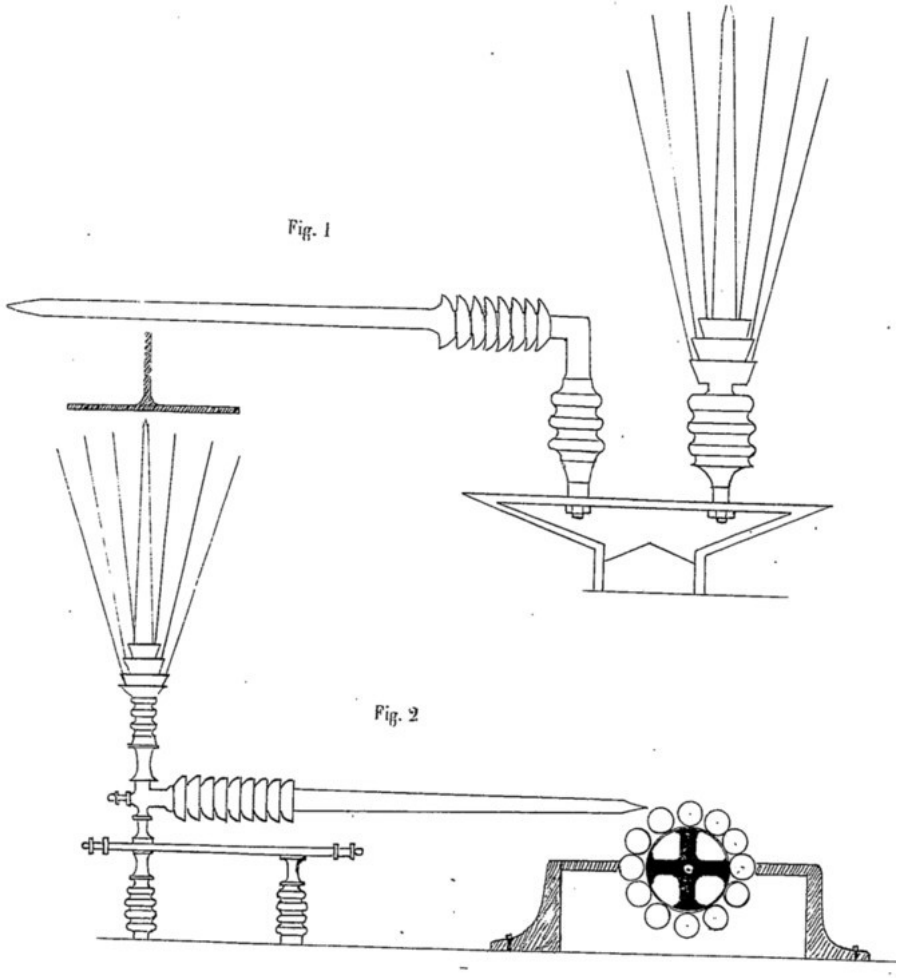


Figure 3 shows schematically the table on which are mounted various devices or accessories that act as regulators of current tensions.

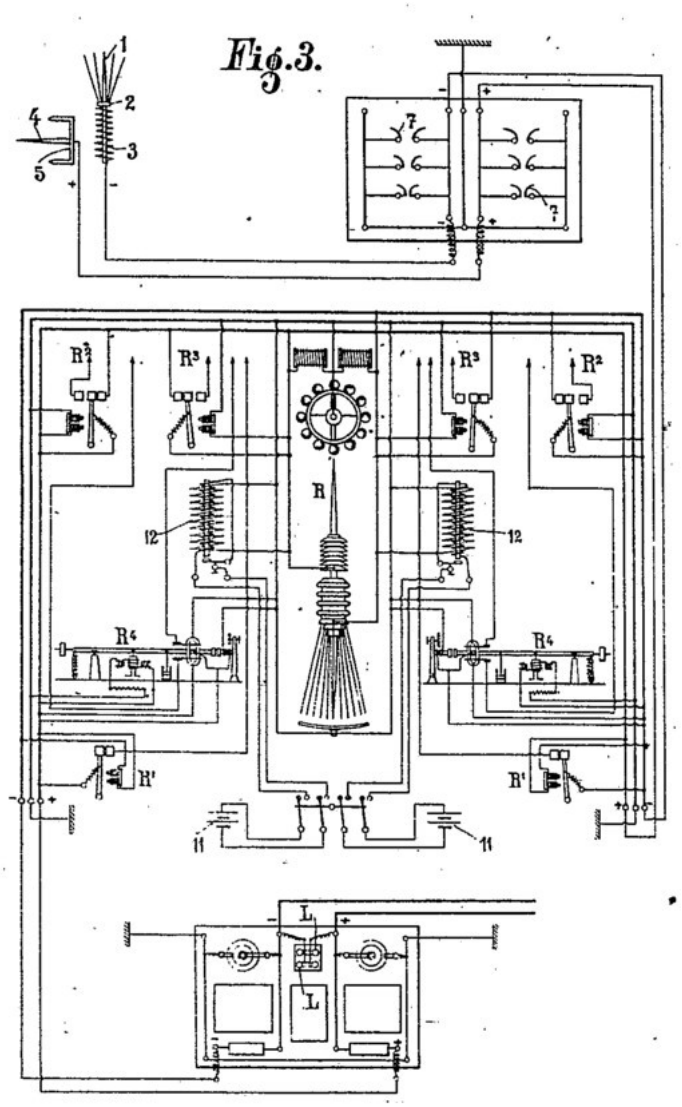


Figure 4 is a scheme of surge arrestors, and

Figure 5 a table of resistances.

Fig.4.

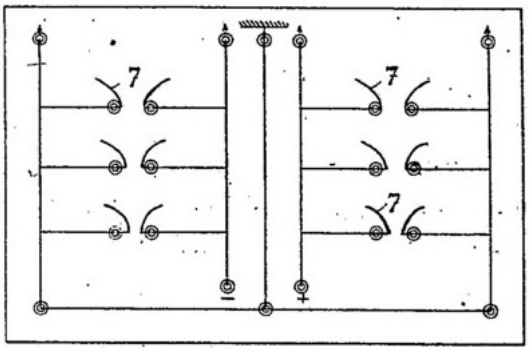
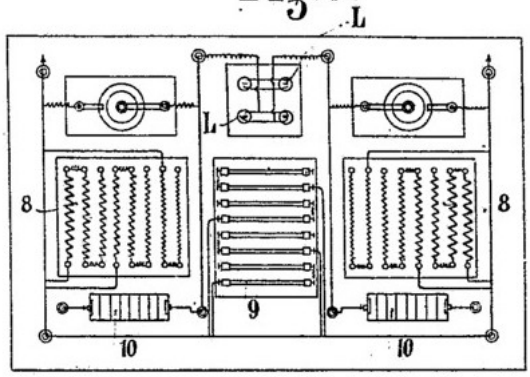


Fig.5.



The necessary arrangements to capture atmospheric current form is as follows:

1. The **antenna** in figure 1 is formed with two peaks: the 1 is **steel**, supported by a **bronze ring** 2, surrounded by a **spiral form** 3; this point is oriented for attracting the **zenith** layers of **negative electricity** and the other edge 4 contains **copper coils** 6, and is oriented **south** to the **equator** to draw in the masses grouped in this area. To use this antenna it suffices to be raised on a mast or **pole** to a height a little higher than that of surrounding houses.

2. On the table **lightning arrestors**, contained 4, forms of 7 **copper horns** used to absorb large atmospheric discharges by certain time, as it would be dangerous to allow movement in the devices regulators.

3. On a table of **two** symmetrical systems **regulators**, Figure 3, one for each pole, to obtain and allow a regularization of large excesses in the current tensions, by automatically absorbing surges before passing over the surfacea chosen for the desired use. These regulators are represented on the drawing by the references R, R1, R2, R3, R4.

4. In the **resistance** panel in communication with regulators, these resistances are formed as **spiral coils or screens** 8, **tubes 9 of glass filled with fine coal dust , aluminum powder, sulfur and fine copper dust**. Finally, **two** special 10 **processors** and constitutes **layers** of metal forming an **absorbant** for harmful or abnormal currents.

5. As a source of energy formed **auxiliary batteries** 11 and **Ruhmkorff coils** 12 to get into the antenna sufficient attraction by means of an adjustment of intensity, which once it begins, allows the constant flow of atmospheric current in the system.

In considering Figure 3, which represents a sort of an installation scheme of the device, the reception of atmospheric electrical current will, as set out above, producing a priming of these currents. This boot is made in launching the system which is double to answer each of the poles, the current batteries 11 through 12 and reels going to the antenna.

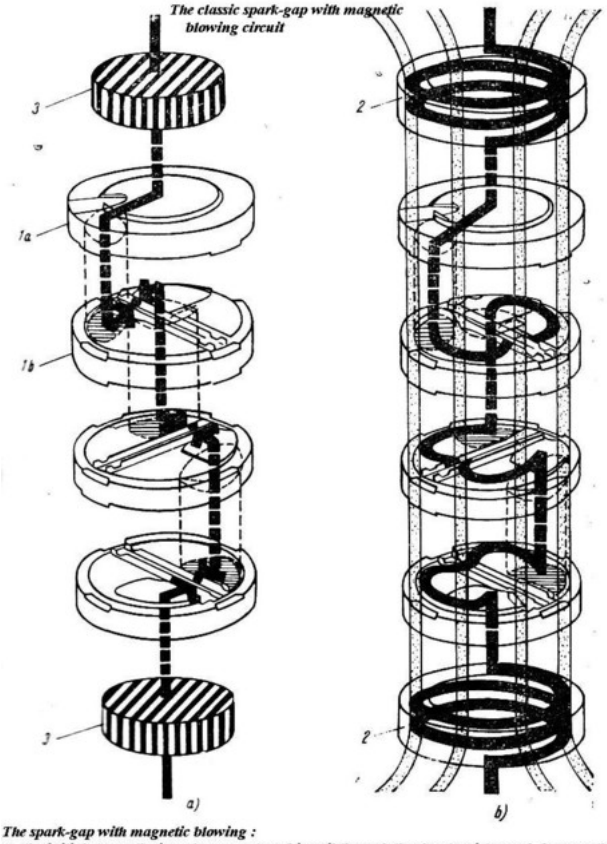
This boot will continue until the disposal of electrical current atmosphere is evident by the one or more table lamps L of resistance shown in Figure 5.

Once the lights illuminate it is advisable to charge the batteries to boot. Natural flow and constant currents will be captured by the regulators , Figure 3; they will regularize in tension and in amperage and then directed to use in table lamps.

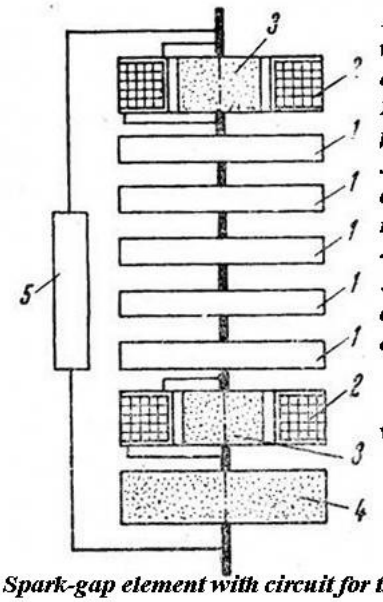
It has been said above that regulators R, etc., are intended and designed to automatically eliminate earth surge currents capture and abnormal currents that cannot yet be level but that these regulators could be replaced by devices with the same function.

There is therefore no need to describe in detail and especially the claims. We only specify that these regulators must be proper protection for the purposes described above.

The classic spark-gap with magnetic blowing circuit



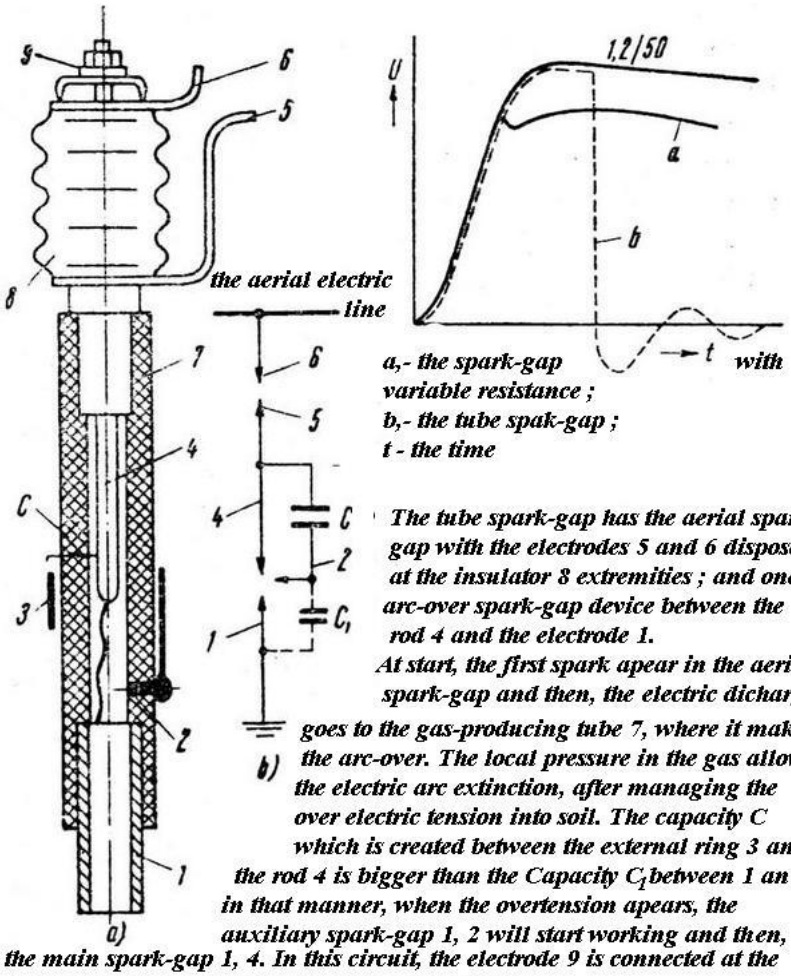
The spark-gap with magnetic blowing :
a,- the initial stage ; the impulse current send in soil through the shunt-resistences 3, because the coils 2 have an impedance too big for the impulse of 10/20 μs ;
the spark-gap 1 has two elements disc-shaped 1a and 1b, the inferior disc have one electrode and the upper disc the other electrode of the spark-gap circuit.
b,- the second stage ; the accompanying current discharge - after the impulse current ;
this accompanying current pass through the coils 2 which produce the magnetic field with the role to extend the electric arc into the slit between insulator discs 1a and 1b ; the thickness of this slit is smaller and smaller in accord with the extension of the electric arc, in this manner producing the magnifing of its electric resistance and finally, the electric arc extinction.



1,- the spark-gap individual devices which work in the manner to extend the electric arc of the accompanying electric current ;
2,- the coils which produce the magnetic field for the magnetic blowing ;
3,- the electric shunt-resistances in parallel connection on the blowing coils, with the role of reducing the current inside this coils
4,- the disc with unlinear resistance ;
5,- electrical resistance for the homogenous distribution of the electric field in all the elements of the spark-gap.

In Jules Guillot scheme, that kind of device could be used for leading the current.

Spark-gap element with circuit for the magnetic blowing of the electric fascicle



a,- the spark-gap variable resistance ;
b,- the tube spak-gap ;
t - the time

The tube spark-gap has the aerial spark gap with the electrodes 5 and 6 disposed at the insulator 8 extremities ; and one arc-over spark-gap device between the rod 4 and the electrode 1.
At start, the first spark apear in the aerial spark-gap and then, the electric dicharge goes to the gas-producing tube 7, where it makes the arc-over. The local pressure in the gas allow the electric arc extinction, after managing the over electric tension into soil. The capacity C which is created between the external ring 3 and the rod 4 is bigger than the Capacity C_1 between 1 an 2 in that manner, when the overtension apears, the auxiliary spark-gap 1, 2 will start working and then, the main spark-gap 1, 4. In this circuit, the electrode 9 is connected at the aerial electric line and the electrode 1 at the Earth.

In the image above, it is an classic tube spark-gap used for the protection of aerial electric cables. The atmospheric electricity is discharged in soil and lost... The Guillot's inventions used that kind of devices for leading and absorbing of the atmospheric electricity.

DARIDA, Gillbert : "Practical Utilization of Atmospheric Electricity";
(in *The Invention Encyclopedia,* pp. 204-207 ; 1930, Geo. Constantinescu, Ed.) --

Utilizarea practică a electricităţii atmosferice

Pământul ca şi celelalte astre, posedă o electricitate proprie negativă în interior, iar aerul care-l înconjoară este pozitiv. Potenţialul sau tensiunea electrică a aerului se măreşte pe măsură ce ne ridicăm în înălţime, astfel că putem spune că intensitatea electrică este proporţională cu înălţimea (după lucrările remarcabile ale lui Franklin, Quetelet, Lord Kelvin, Mascart, Joubert şi a altor mari savanţi fizicieni).

Observaţiile făcute recent, au arătat că aerul regiunilor înalte dela 6000—7000 m este foarte încărcat cu electricitate pozitivă, a cărei explicaţie se datoreşte frecării fotosferei sau atmosferei terestre, prin învârtirea pământului în jurul soarelui cu mai mult de o sută de mii de km pe oră. Această frecare directă în fluidul eteric ambiant, face ca aerul să se încarce cu electricitate pozitivă prin influenţă, iar pământul să se încarce negativ.

Intre cele două medii, fluidic (aerul) şi (pământul) materie, ştiinţa ne spune, că în partea de jos a atmosferei, pe timp frumos un centimetru cub de aer ionizat, conţine circa 800 particule cu ioni pozitivi şi 680 ioni negativi (electroni).

Pământul se comportă ca un enorm conductor încărcat negativ, respingând electroni şi atrăgând ionii pozitivi. Această atracţie a ionilor pozitivi determină un curent electric, zis şi curent de convenţiune. E un fel de bombardament invizibil supus variaţiunilor zilei şi a sezoanelor, putându-l evalua aproximativ la o densitate mijlocie remarcabilă, dela 3×10^{16} sau a 30 quatrilionime de amper pe cm cub, ceea ce dă pentru întreagă suprafaţă a pământului un curent formidabil, de 1500 de amperi.

Se pune întrebarea cum un astfel de curent poate să-şi întreţie mereu acelaşi sens? Aceasta este enigma pe care ne-o punem, studiind curenţii naturali ai atmosferei noastre, presupunem că poate să fie o legătură a acţiunii emanaţiunilor radioactive. Aceste

emanaţiuni fiind din gaze radioactive grele, se găsesc de obiceiu în mare abundenţă aproape de pământ ceea ce ne explică marea ionizare observată în general în grote şi caverne.

Ionizarea atmosferică poate de asemenea fi produsă în parte, de acţiunea razelor X, foarte pătrunzătoare şi de diferite substanţe radioactive închise în subsolul pământului. De asemenea poate să mai fie, ţinând seama de acţiunea «Calei Lactee» şi de ionizarea luminei solare, foarte bogată în radiaţiuni ultraviolete

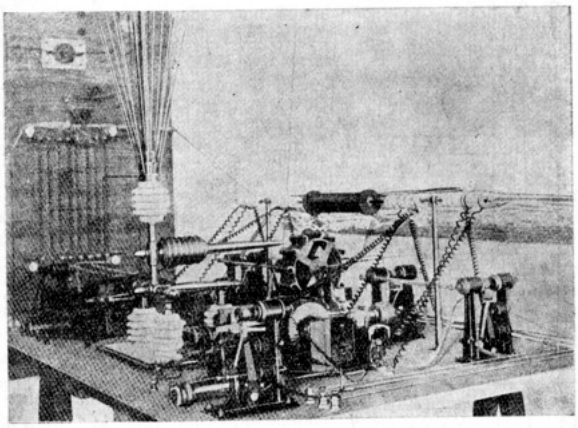


Fig. 108

precum şi a electronilor emişi direct din radierea căldurii solare de circa 6000 de grade.

Captarea electricităţii atmosferice a fost utilizată în Franţa prin cabluri aeriene montate pe Mont Blank, iar în Germania prin cabluri susţinute de baloane captive.

Sunt mai multe sisteme, vom da pe scurt pe cel mai ingenios procedeu, inventat de ing. Jules Guillot, bazat pe sifonul electric. Procedeul consistă de a pompa direct din atmosferă, electricitate prin ajutorul unui aparat de captare, format din 2 antene aeriene şi o serie de bobine după cum se vede în fig. 108. Una din antene este verticală în formă de evantaiu dirijată cu vârfurile către zenit, pentru a capta electricitatea negativă din atmosferă; cea care este orizontală, este dirijată către Sud, pentru a capta electricitate pozitivă.

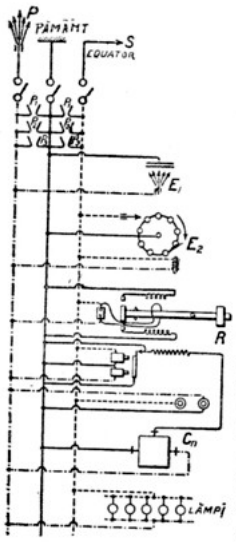


Fig. 109

Electricitatea în aer pare să fie cu dublă polaritate, după cum se vede la 2 nori electrizaţi, cari deplasându-se în sens contrar, dau naştere unei scântei (fulger) când distanţa respectivă poate să fie străbătută de puternica lor diferenţă de potenţial. Straturile de aer de densităţi diferite, nu sunt toate antrenate de aceeaşi viteză prin rotaţia pământului, ele se electrizează deci prin frecarea decalajului lor respectiv.

Aceste sunt consideraţiunile ce l-au făcut pe inventator să aşeze în atmosferă doi poli complet distincţi şi perfect izolaţi, al cărui pol pozitiv S (fig. 109) poate fi dirijat în direcţiunea Sudului, şi a celuilalt negativ P, în direcţiunea zenitului. Fig. 109 arată schema montajului şi a conexiunilor compuse după cum urmează: 1. dintr'o antenă dublă aeriană, montată pe stâlpi de 15—20 m înălţime. Această parte care se mai numeşte şi aparat de captat, este format din vârfurile P, dispuse în evantai în vârful unei tije de oţel dirijate către zenit, pentru a capta curenţii negativi ai atmosferei şi dintr'o altă antenă orizontală a cărei săgeată este îndreptată către sud S, adică către equator, pentru a recepta curenţii pozitivi. Aceste două părţi dispuse în unghiu de 90°, formează cei doi poli al curentului aerian, a cărei diferenţă de potenţial este suficientă pentru a permite utilizarea electricităţii atmosferice.

French Patent # 551,882

Appareil Capteur de Courants Electriques dans L'Atmosphere

BREVET D'INVENTION.

XII. — Instruments de précision, électricité.

5. — Production de l'électricité, moteurs électriques.

N° 551.882

Appareil capteur de courants électriques dans l'atmosphère.

M. Jules GUILLOT résidant en France (Tarn-et-Garonne).

Demandé le 27 septembre 1921, à 15h 20m, à Paris.
Délivré le 15 janvier 1923. — Publié le 16 avril 1923.

[Brevet d'invention dont la délivrance a été ajournée en exécution de l'art. 11 § 7 de la loi du 5 juillet 1844 modifiée par la loi du 7 avril 1902.]

Considérant le globe terrestre comme l'induit d'une dynamo, dont l'éther supraterrestre est l'inducteur, des courants électriques circulent dans l'intervalle c'est-à-dire dans la couche atmosphérique; l'inventeur capte au moyen de l'appareil décrit ci-dessous deux de ces courants parfaitement distincts et élimine les autres.

L'appareil comprend :

1° Le capteur aérien; 2° une série de parafoudres; 3° les régulateurs; 4° un tableau de résistances; 5° les aspirateurs; 6° les témoins.

1° Le capteur aérien monté sur un poteau est composé d'une pointe d'acier aimanté fixée par scellement sur un isolateur porcelaine et cerclée à sa base par une bague de bronze sur laquelle sont vissées 32 aiguilles de fer doux, le tout formant l'antenne d'un pôle. A côté et isolé de la première, formant le 2e pôle, est fixée une pointe d'acier aimanté dans la position horizontale et dirigée vers le sud dont la base coudée à 45° est scellée sur un isolateur porcelaine. Cette pointe est également cerclée d'une bague de cuivre à encoches fig. 1.

2° Une série de 6 parafoudres à cornes entre chaque pôle et la terre et à écartements variés.

3° Un premier régulateur formé d'un appareil absolument semblable au capteur aérien, mais ayant les deux pôles superposés, et, opposé à la pointe verticale, un disque de cuivre relié à la terre. Opposé à la pointe horizontale, une roue à jante d'étain sur laquelle sont soudés alternativement 16 tubes composés eux-mêmes de deux métaux soudés : cuivre-plomb et fer-plomb. Cette roue est reliée à la terre par son pivot fig. 2.

Un deuxième régulateur formé d'appareils à déclanchement automatique au nombre de 3 par pôles et deux basculateurs également par pôles.

4° Un tableau de résistances composé de fils de maillechort en boudins de différentes sections, de tubes en verre contenant des poussières de cuivre, du charbon de cornue et de la fleur de soufre.

5° Les aspirateurs composés d'une boîte en bois sur chaque pôle, contenant un vase de porcelaine dans lequel par couches superposées et isolées au mica est placé du mercure, de l'étain, du charbon, du cuivre et du soufre, le tout traversé par une tige de cuivre.

6° Les témoins composés de lampes à incandescence ordinaires.

RÉSUMÉ.

Par la pointe au zénith et par la pointe au sud nous canalisons deux courants formant les deux pôles. On protège l'ensemble par des parafoudres. On régularise le débit par un régulateur semblable et par des appareils à déclanchement commandant chacun des résistances appropriées de la nature du courant nuisible dont ces appareils sont chargés. Les courants épurés sont conduits aux témoins par des fils de cuivre ordinaire.

Jules GUILLOT,
Moissac (Tarn-et-Garonne).

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Dispositif combiné pour capter les courants électriques atmosphériques avec application immédiate.

M. Jules GUILLOT résidant en France (Allier).

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On sait que la terre, par sa propre constitution, sa rotation et son mouvement dans l'espace, fournit à elle seule l'électricité que l'on utilise et qui est en suspension dans l'atmosphère. Les courants électriques, qui s'échappent de la surface du globe, montent directement dans l'espace où les grandes masses sont accumulées vers l'équateur, par suite de la plus grande périphérie du globe.

Dans l'atmosphère, il y a deux pôles parfaitement distincts, c'est-à-dire que des nuages peuvent être électrisés, soit d'électricité positive ou négative; ceci, tout dans la nature le démontre, sans quoi, il serait difficile d'expliquer la provenance des éclairs qui se produisent entre les nuages et qui ne sont autres que des nuages chargés d'électricité contraire et qui s'amorcent entre eux par un trop grand rapprochement.

L'invention dont il s'agit concerne un dispositif formé d'un ensemble d'appareils aptes à la captation de ces courants atmosphériques.

Jusqu'à ce jour, toutes les recherches faites dans ce but ont été de capter dans l'atmosphère une seule catégorie de courants atmosphériques, c'est-à-dire, qu'on a réuni dans un même système de captation, deux pôles opposés et dont l'effet a été de se détruire ou de s'annuler l'un à l'autre laissant comme quantité que la différence du plus fort au plus faible.

Il sera donc facile de comprendre pourquoi, en considérant les deux pôles d'un courant atmosphérique comme à peu près égaux, il est presque impossible par certains temps de mesurer le potentiel avec la terre, du plus fort sur le plus faible subsistant et qui peut être positif ou négatif, suivant que le plus fort est de l'une ou de l'autre de ces polarités.

C'est sur cette base que toutes les recherches jusqu'à nos jours ont été faites et c'est pourquoi, il faut considérer que par tous les temps, entre les deux pôles captés dans l'atmosphère et non mélangés dans aucun des systèmes de captation, il est possible d'obtenir, en tension et en intensité, une puissance aussi considérable que l'on puisse désirer et qui sera mesurée entre les deux pôles captés séparément et toujours isolés l'un de l'autre jusqu'à leur utilisation.

Suivant l'invention, cette captation se fait par attraction dans l'atmosphère au moyen d'un amorçage des courants électriques, soit positif ou négatif, par une antenne à deux pointes absolument isolées l'une de l'autre, dont l'une tournée vers le zénith attire les couches d'électricité négative, et l'autre, tournée vers le sud, puise vers l'équateur, dans les masses groupées dans cette zone.

Ceci exposé et l'existence des courants électriques atmosphériques étant prouvée, il est

possible de les capter à la condition de disposer d'appareils spéciaux étudiés surtout pour jouer le rôle de régulateurs, attendu que la difficulté persistante rencontrée jusqu'alors pour réaliser la captation incombe aux grandes variations de tensions sous lesquelles les courants atmosphériques se présentent dans l'espace, pour chacun des pôles, et dont l'écoulement dans un poste de captation serait inévitablement funeste.

Le présent brevet sous sa forme de présentation doit donc couvrir, non pas le ou les dispositifs régulateurs qui sont prévus dans le système, car ils peuvent être conçus d'une façon toute différente et donner le même résultat, mais sur l'application raisonnée et le groupement d'appareils fonctionnant automatiquement et intervenant chacun comme relais d'influence variable pour limiter la tension des courants captés dans l'atmosphère à celle choisie pour utilisation.

Ces appareils ont un rôle assez connexe avec celui de trop-pleins sur un réservoir qui acheminent à l'extérieur l'excès de liquide; ici ces régulateurs détournent l'excès de tension des courants à la terre.

On peut encore assimiler ces régulateurs à des filtres car ils ont pour but de détourner du poste d'utilisation, des courants qui ne sont pas encore de nature connue mais que pour simplicité on appellera courants parasites ou anormaux.

Le brevet portera aussi sur le système de régulation des courants, appliqué à chacun des pôles, car il est reconnu que la forme et la tension des courants aux deux pôles ne sont pas équivalentes.

Le mode de captation par antenne spéciale à deux pointes orientées dans l'atmosphère, comme il sera indiqué ci-après, avec amorçage préalable pour l'écoulement des courants atmosphériques est aussi d'une grande importance.

Enfin la réception des courants atmosphériques se fait à l'endroit même de l'installation du poste; celui-ci peut être prévu en un lieu quelconque sans nécessiter d'altitude particulière, comme cela a été tenté dans des essais préconçus.

Sur les dessins ci-annexés auxquels on se réfère

La fig. 1 représente en élévation et en coupe partielle l'antenne seule, à deux pointes, surmontant un poteau d'élévation;

La fig. 2 est le plan de l'une des pointes, celle horizontale:

La fig. 3 montre schématiquement le tableau sur lequel sont montés les divers appareils ou accessoires qui jouent le rôle de régulateurs des tensions de courants.

La fig. 4 est un schéma de parafoudre, et

La fig. 5 un tableau de résistances.

Le dispositif nécessaire à la captation des courants atmosphériques est formé comme suit :

1° D'une antenne, fig. 1, formée de deux pointes dont l'une 1 est en acier, supportée par une bague de bronze 2 entourée d'une spirale 3 formant self; cette pointe est tournée vers le zénith pour attirer les couches d'électricité négative; l'autre pointe 4 comporte un cadre 5 de huit branches supportant des spirales de cuivre 6 et est tournée vers le sud pour puiser vers l'équateur dans les masses groupées dans cette zone. Pour l'utilisation de cette antenne il suffira qu'elle soit portée par un mât ou poteau de hauteur un peu supérieure à celle des habitations environnantes.

2° D'un tableau de parafoudre, fig. 4, formé de cornes de cuivre 7 servant à absorber les tros grosses décharges atmosphériques que par certains temps, il serait dangereux de laisser circuler dans les appareils régulateurs.

3° D'une table de deux systèmes symétriques de régulateurs, fig. 3, un pour chaque pôle, qui permet d'obtenir une régularisation assez grande dans les tensions des courants en absorbant automatiquement les surtensions dépassant la tension choisie pour l'utilisation désirée. Ces régulateurs sont représentés sur le dessin par les références R, R^1, R^2, R^3, R^4.

4° D'un tableau de résistance en communication avec les régulateurs, ces résistances sont formées de spirales de maillechor 8, de tubes 9 de verre remplis de poussière fine de charbon de cornue, de poudre d'aluminium, de soufre et de poussière fine de cuivre; enfin, deux appareils spéciaux 10 formant transformateurs et constitués de couches de métaux absorbant certains courants nuisibles ou anormaux.

5° D'une source auxiliaire d'énergie formée de piles 11 et de bobines Ruhmkorff 12 permettant d'obtenir dans l'antenne une attraction suffisante au moyen d'un dispositif de

réglage d'intensité qui, une fois amorcé, permet l'écoulement constant des courants de l'atmosphère dans le système.

En considérant la fig. 3 qui représente en quelque sorte le schéma d'installation du dispositif, la réception des courants électriques atmosphériques se fera de la façon indiquée ci-dessus, en produisant un amorçage de ces courants. Cet amorçage est fait en lançant dans le système qui est double pour répondre à chacun des pôles, le courant des piles 1 1 passant par les bobines 1 2 et se rendant à l'antenne.

Cet amorçage sera maintenu et réglé jusqu'à ce que l'écoulement des courants électriques atmosphériques se soit manifesté par l'allumage d'une ou plusieurs lampes L du tableau des résistances représenté en fig. 5 portant la prise d'utilisation.

Dès que l'allumage des lampes sera constaté on sera averti de la captation des courants atmosphériques et on pourra couper le courant des piles d'amorçage. L'écoulement naturel et constant des courants captés se produira dans les appareils régulateurs de la table, fig. 3; ils seront régularisés en tension et en nature puis dirigés au tableau des lampes pour utilisation.

Il a été dit ci-dessus que les régulateurs R, etc., étaient prévus et conçus pour éliminer automatiquement à la terre les surtensions des courants captés ainsi que les courants anormaux qui ne peuvent encore être classés. mais que ces régulateurs pouvaient être remplacés par des appareils faisant le même office.

Il n'y a donc pas lieu de les décrire en détail et de les revendiquer spécialement. L'avenir seul précisera si ces régulateurs doivent faire l'objet d'une protection propre pour l'application décrite ci-dessus.

RÉSUMÉ.

Dispositif combiné pour capter les courants électriques atmosphériques avec application immédiate, caractérisé :

1° En ce que l'organe de captation est une antenne à deux branches orientées différemment, l'une vertical avec self est tournée vers le zénith pour puiser les courants négatifs, l'autre horizontale comporte un plateau central avec enroulement de fil et est orientée vers le sud pour puiser les courants positifs; l'orientation des pointes restant fonction du lieu terrestre où se fait la captation des courants considérés.

2° En ce que l'écoulement des courants atmosphériques dans le système récepteur est subordonné à un amorçage qui consiste à lancer dans l'antenne un courant provenant d'une source auxiliaire, telle que des piles reliées à des bobines de Ruhmkorff.

3° En ce qu'un tableau parafoudre est interposé entre l'antenne ou organe de captation et le tableau des régulateurs pour préserver l'installation en éliminant à la terre les décharges brusques atmosphériques.

4° En ce que les régulateurs sont disposés suivant deux systèmes symétriques correspondant à chacun des pôles des courants atmosphériques.

J. GUILLOT.

Par procuration :
V. PRÉVOST.

CONTACT OVERUNITY ELECTRICITY:

- Address: 9981, Overunity, Tartaria, Colorado, United States
- Phone: +1 303 779 8899
- Email: overunity.electricity.blogspot@gmail.com
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